CONGRESS.

Finishing Up the Work of the Session.

Democratic Fight Over the Ku Klux Bill.

ken Butler's Opinion of the Substitute for the Sherman Amendment.

Fierce Denunciation of the Test Oath Section.

The Bill Passed in the House by a Strict Party Vote.

BUTLER'S BOMBSHELL

Benjamin's Personal Explanation at Last.

Garrulous Garret Davis Derisively Demolished.

Who is the Scoundrel and Who the Liar?

Massachusetts Hurls Spoons at "Old Kentuck."

A Dash at Illinois Likewise-Farnsworth to the Rescue.

RICH AND RARE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Adjournment of Both Houses Sine Die.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1871.

Mesers. Conkling and Davis of Ky. were appointed to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make Congress was now ready to

ions, &c., were ordered to be referred to their ap propriate committees.

Mr. WEST, (rep.) of La., introduced a bill to incorporate
the Louisiana, Kansas and New Mexico Railroad Company. minutes past twelve the Senate went into execuiwo o'clock the doors were reopened, when the commit-owalt on the President reported that he had no further properties to make se to wait on the President reported that a communication to make.

The Parsident proton. (Mr. Anthony) then declared the rat session of the Forty-second Congress adjourned size dis-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, April 29, 1871.

House met at half-past ten o'clock and received a mes e from the Senate announcing its agreement to the con-ence report on the Ku Klux bill, and the passage of the urrent resolution for a final adjournment at two o'clock

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of VL, who presented the report, pro-

seded to explain and advocate it, the members gather ound him to bear his remarks. At the conclusion of Mr. Poland's remarks Mr. Cox, (dem.

N. Y., remarked that he presumed that the section substed for Mr. Sherman's amendment did not mean any er. Schopreno, (rep.) of Pa. Of course it does not, and

Schioffeld, (rep.) of Pa.—Or course a does not, and of designed to.

COX.—Go on with your music. (Laughter.)

SHELLALARCER (rep.), of Ohjo, thought it was quitato the true effect and scope of the substitute to say of a it did not mean anything and was not designed to anything, and proceeded to explain with some particulate provintons and effect of the substitute. He thought was much virtue in it, and that it would be a beneficient exaraling element in the bill.

WHITTHOURE (dem., of Tenn.—The minority member to Conference Committee said he had not signed the

side of the House regarded with more borror than it even did
the Sierman ameniment. He appealed to the House to
pause before it sent such a message to the people of the
South, and not to fritate and provoke them more.

Mr. Kriin, idem., of Ind., expressed the opinion that there
did not said in the country any such condition of things as
would justify the enactment of the bill, either in its original
form or in its medified form. There was no intelligent
ropular sentiment in the country that demanded or justified
such a law. It was an attempt to force popular sentiment.
It was addressed to the passions of the country. It was
hased upon no existing necessity in the land. There was
nowhere such a condition of insubordination as
liker called for or could be relieved or cured by it.
It was a remarkable fact that one-half the entire press of the
rountry, simost without a dissenting voice, condemned and
denounced such legislation and that a very large and most
espectable class of the other half of the press with great
earnestness and great ability equally condemned and denounced it. That was true of some of the ablest of the
organs of the republican party. He invited attention to the
latest expression of one of the most asgacious, she and
honorable organs of the republican party in the country, the
Checago Prisons. (Loud and smeering laugher on the republican side of the House.) Mr. Kerr said he would wait
for the gentlemen to conclude their laughter. He was
entirely willing that they should enjoy their joke; it was a
very good thing, and in order to aid their enjoyment be
would ask the Clerk to read the article from the Chicago
Tribune of last Thursday entitled, "Shall the Sword Superseae the Law."

The article having been read, Mr. Kern said that he com-

ponciscan such of the House,) arr. Aerr sand he would wait for the sentlement to conclude their languister. He was very good thing, and in order to add their enjoyment he would ask the Clerk to read the article from the Chicago Tribune of last Thursday entitled, "Shall the Sword Superseace the Law Yill.

The article have good and the Chicago Tribune of last Thursday entitled, "Shall the Sword Superseace the Law Yill.

The article have and the Chicago Tribune being a leading organ of the control and prayerful countrieration or negativemen on the other side of the House which add been as very merry at the idea of the Chicago Tribune being a leading organ of the republican party. Whether it was or not, he believed that the day would very soon come when the gentlemen on that side of the House would be sorry that they had my. House had at side of the House would be sorry that they had my. House had said to the Chicago Tribune had been only twelve robes cast in the House against the repeal of the jurors' test oath, and yet the conferces on the part of the House had surrendered that measure to the Senate, although the jurors' test oath, and yet the conferces on the part of the House had surrendered that measure to the Senate, although ally. It was an absolute, unconditional surrender of the only thing in the bill that rendered it tolerable. The Sherman amendment would never have but anybody; but the bill that rendered it tolerable. The Sherman amendment would never have but anybody; but the bill that rendered it tolerable. The Sherman amendment would never have but anybody; but the bill that rendered it tolerable. The Sherman amendment would never have but a subject of the had a pury. There was not a federal officer had excited the officeral Euler and the had a confederate solder not of the Juro to a confederate solder to the four had a pury. There was not a federal officer in the House, not even according theorem and the had some and the part of the radical subject to the four had a subject to the four had been anyte

procedent, Mr. Foster not having any credentials to present, and it was negatived.

The Senate concurrent resolution for a final adjournment at two o'clock to-day was passed.

Also the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress is ready to adjourn.

Messrs. Dawes, Maynard and Ely were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Brok saked leave to offer joint resolution asserting the power of the House to make or withhold appropriations to carry out treaties resouring appropriations of money.

Messrs. Binghay and Maynard objected.

Mr. Brok moved to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

Ullias Passib.

On motion of Mr. Kendalla, (dem.) of Nev., a bill for a new land district in Novada was passed.

On motion of Mr. Monky, (rep.) of La., a bell for the resulaishment of the Monroe Land district in Louisiana was passed.

Personal Explanation by General Butler in

Reply to Senator Davis. Mr. BUTLER maked unanimous consent to make a persona

xplanation of Siteen minutes. Mr. ABTHUR, (dem.) of Ky., objected. Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules in order that he night make the personal explanation. Agreed to-year 118,

Mr. BUTLER proceeded as follows:-For the second time, I believe, during a Congression itendance of four years, I find myself called to trapass up the injulgence of the House for a few words of personal

planation.

Some days ago I had occasion to consult Senator Sawyer, in a place where he was to be found, upon a matter of public business. Finding a chair wacan near him I sat down and began conversation. Soon after Mr. Garrett Dayls, of Kentucky, arose and began remarks, in form of a speech, occarning the outrages and murders in Kentucky. Not deeming it courrous to converse in his immediate vicinity, to the interruption of a genetic man speaking, I broke off my conversation turned around, and, having nothing better to do, the

he suddenly turned toward me and made, in a passionale manner, some very unparliamentary and offensive utterances.

Unwilling by sign or movement to appear to suppose the words personally applicable, I sat perfectly quiet, keeping my constenance as immovable as if I were sitting for a photograph. Nothing else appeared proper to be done in a place where I could neither reply to what was said nor leave my position without misconstruction of the motive. What then took place is better told in Mr. Davis own words, in his account of the matter in the same place, which I quote:—"I then took my seat. He (Suller) continued an earnest and excited look at me, whereupon I turned my seat to face him, and when we had looked each other in the eye for an instant I said to him, 'You damned old scoundrel, are you here to scowl at and browbeat me?' He made no reply, and I repeated that language. He then responded, 'I have not addressed you, sir, or said a word to you.' I then said, 'What are you here for—why did you scowl at me?' He answered, 'I did not scowl at you; you are an old man,' I rose to my feet and advanced one step toward him and said, 'I am young enough to go with you from the Senate Chamber wherever it is your pleasure.' At this point or time Sonator Wilson stepped between us, laid his hand on Buller's about der, said a few words to him, and they walked off together." Wilson stepped between us, laid his hand on Buller's about der, said a few words to him, and they walked off together."

WHERE THE SHOE FNOURE.

Had Mr. Dayis contented himself with this statement, without words of personal epithet and characterization, I should not have felt called upon to notice further him or it. But he added the following words:—

"I have given the language, the words, between General Butier and myself and all of them. It was not my intention to bring before the Senate any controvery with the universally recognized blackgand, coward and scounder of the United States, who, himself, does not dissent from the general judgment against

Taking this part of this statement of Mr. Davis to be pre-cisely true, it shows that he promoted a complaint of one who had been treated by a general of the Union armies in command of a garrisoned city as a rehel—a complaint made who had been treated by a general of the Union armies to command of a garrisoned city as a rebel—a complaint made entirely exporte, and not even under the sanction of an oath—to the commander-inchief of that officer, the great and good Lincoln; that he called to his aid the political in fluence of a colleague and a Representative to further his enterprise; but after hearing the supposed grievance the President sustained the action of his officer, notwithstanding the political influence of the trie supporting the complaint. Whereupon, having failed before the triounal of his own echoosing, Mr. Davis took advantage of his position of Senator of the United States, which gave him the ear of the country, to promulgate a siander against that officer.

He says that he again presented his rejected resolution Again he relievated the same exporte statement of an aircasy adjudged and exploided stander, without application even to the officer them serving infine field at the head of one of the trimes of his country; whereupon he claims to have received a letter which he deemed discontious from that officer. Instead of undertaking to redress the limit in any other way, or even in the Southern Instition, for the third time.

absent antagonist after the most high-tone manner of South-ern chivalry.

Assuming the account of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, of his own assaults upon an absent person from his bomb-proof and iron-clad position, to be literally and caucity true—which it is not—I submit to the candid judgment of the country whether the officer or the Senator acted the part of a brawi-ing "coward?"

ing "coward?"

IMMUNITIES OF OLD AGE.

But what shall be said if this account by Mr. Davis of himself, his dologs and exploits, is, in fact, in circumstance, in detail and in general unture? which I propose to show by the evidence of his own speeches and resolutions from the

Giore.

He says in his late statement:

"The President declined to take any action in the case.

Thereupon I moved a resolution for the appointment of a select committee by the Senate to investigate this affair of select committee by the Senate to investigate this affair or Mr. Brother."
That is not true. A resolution—given below, of entirely different purport—was the only one about General Butler that Mr. Davis ever introduced. He says:—
"The Senate voted it down."
That is not true. The Senate never was called to vote upon even that resolution. Again:—
"At the ensuing session I introduced it again, when the majority again refused it."
That is not true. He never did introduce the resolution that is not true.

majority again refused it."

That is not true. He never did introduce the resolution again at the ensuing session, and it was never roted upon at ail. Again, he says:

"On both occasions of offering this resolution I stated to the Senate the facts as recounted by Mr. Brother as the foundation of introducing it."

That is not true. On no occasion, till the 7th instant, did he, when ordering a resolution, or its any other way, state to the Senate or elsewhere publicly any facts concerning General Butler, as recounted by Mr. Brother or anybody eige, as the foundation for introducing a resolution or otherwise. He isays:

he, when offering a resolution, or in any other way, state to
the Senate or elsewhere publicly any facts concerning teneral Butler, as recounted by Mr. Brother or anybudy else, as
the foundation for introducing a resolution or otherwise. He
isays—
"A few days after having moved this resolution a second
time I received a discourteous note from General Butler."
It is not true that he received a discourteous note from
General Battler, although be did receive a note, which I will
ask to have read in a moment from the Globe, which Davis
homself at the time pronounced one that every man would
write under the circumstances.

"Thereupon the says I pronounced General Butler a military plunderer, and took his cowardice and incompetence as
a commander had brought shame and dishonor upon his
country, its government and arms at Big Bethel, New Oricans
and Wilmington."

It is not true that he pronounced in the Senate that General
Butler was a military plunderer, and that his cowardice and
incompetence as a commander had brought shame and dishonor upon his country, its government and arms at Big
Bethel, Sew Orleans and Wilmington. He never mentioned
in the Senate Big bethel, New Orleans or Wilmington in connection with General Butler. It was not possible, in the nature of things, that he could have spokes of Wilmington,
because the last mention, till the present month, Mr. Davis
mand of General Butler in the Senate war, until December, 1864, more than air months afterwards, when he commanded the Fort Fisher expedition.

I have taken, so far, only Mr. Davis' own account of his
own acts. Many things can be parloced for the failure of
memory in old age, But raiture of memory is the inability
to recall what has in fact happened, not the ability to recall
what has in fact happened, not the ability to recall
what has in fact happened, not the ability to recall
what has in fact happened, by the most charitabig alove more than its months afterwards, when he commanded the Fort Fisher expedition.

I have taken, so far

the United States, and many acts of exterion, plunder, despoisation, oppression and cruelty against individuals; therefore

Be it resolved. That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three to investigate all such charges against the said Butler; that said committee have power to sit during the recess of the Senate, to employ a clerk, to send for persons and papers, and that it report all the testimony and its proceedings to the next assaison of the Senate.

"Mr. WILEON—I object to the consideration or printing of that resolution. "Ar. WILSON-I object to the consideration or printing of that resolution.

"The PHENDENT pro tempore—Objection being made, it will lie over."

No further action or debaie was asked or had upon that resolution until on the 8th day of June, nine days after.

Senajor Harris, having called up his bill, and being about to put it on its passage, Mr. Davis rose and said:

"Will the Senator from New York allow me a moment to say a word personal to myselfs."

"Mr. Harris—I have no objection.

"Mr. Davis—I have received a letter, which I will read to the Senate:—

'HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 3, 1964.

innocest, to have an opportunity and be able to exculpate himself.

"General Butter says in this letter that he had read my resolution. Of course he understands its terms and its effects. Be is a man of ability and large experience, and, no doubt, of parliamentary learning, and fully and correctly approximates the appropriate effect of the resolution if it should pass. Be not only in this letter desires, but he challenges, investigation and accruiny. Of course he invites it according to the terms of the resolution which I have offered. That resolution is that a select committee of three be raised by the Chair to investigate the conduct of General Butter according to the terms expressed in the resolution, that it have power to sit during vacation of the Senate, and to send for persons and papers. I understand General Butter to have accepted the gage, and to take it up just in the form in which it has been tendered to him. Now, sir, as a Senator and as a man, I feel perfectly confident to do General Butter justice in this material terms of the content of the investigation and the judgment of his action upon the facts that may be collected with an entirely just judgment and to render him justice according to the truth of his case.

action upon the facts that may be collected with an entirely just judgment, and to render him justice according to the truth of his case.

"I therefore hope, in obedience to his wishes and request, that the Senate will permit the resolution to be read; that they will vote upon it without any debate; that they will unast; it; that they will unforize the committee to be raised, and authorize it to proceed to the execution of the matters which the resolution would charge it with, as General Butter seems to desire. I, therefore, ask that the resolution be read and that the flags to make the flags to the second of t

White Oblination of the property of the proper

"Ready only for war, we had not prepared ourselves to feed the hungry and relieve the distressed with provisions. But to the extent possible within the power of the Commanding General it shall be done.

"He has captured a quantity of beef and sugar intended for the rebels in the field. A thousand barrels of these stores will be distributed among the deserving poor of this city, from whom the rebels had plundered it, even although some of the supplies will go to supply the craving wants of the wives and children of those now herding at 'Camp Moore' and elsewhere in arms against the United States."

"To THE MILITART COMMANDANT AND CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS."

"TO THE MILITARY COMMANDANT AND CITY COUNCIL OF NEW OBLEANS:"
"GENERAL SHEPLRY AND GENTLEMEN—Painful necessity compels some action in relation to the unemployed and starving poor of New Orleans. Men willing to labor cannot get work by which to support themselves and families, and are suffering for food.
"The condition of the streets of the city calls for the samilary preparations.

"The necessities of military operations will detain in the oity a larger number of those who commonly leave it during the summer, especially women and children, than are usually resident here during the hot mouths. Their health must be cared for by you. I will eare for my troops. The minama which sickens the one will harm the other. The epidemics so earnestly prayed for by the wicked will hardly aweep away the strong man, although he may be armed, and leave the weaker woman and child untouched.

"3. That the United States shall issue to each laborer so employed for each day's work a full ration for a soldier, containing over fifty ounces of wholesome food, which, with economy, wik support a man and a woman."

"NEW ORLEANS Angust 4, 1882.
"It appears that the need of relief to the destitute poor of the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than havest been made." the city requires more extended measures and greater outlay than have yet been made.
"It becomes a question, in justice, upon whom should this burden fail?
"Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens.

man have yet been made.

"It becomes a question, in justice, upon whom should this burden fail?

"Clearly upon those who have brought this great calamity upon their fellow citizens.

"The United States government does its share when it protects, defends and preserves the people in the enjoyment of law, order and calm quiet.

"There are two classes who it would seem peculiarly fit should at first contribute to this end. First, those individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means, and second, those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city, upon which the welfare of its inhabitants depends.

"In taxing both these classes to relieve the suffering poor of New Orleans—yea, even though the needy be the starving wives and children of those in arms at Richmond and elsewhere against the United States—it will be impossible to make a mistake, save in having the assessment too easy and the burden too light.

"It is therefore ordered:—"First—That the sums in schedules annesed, marked "A" and "B," set against the names of the several persons, business strass and corporations herein described, be, and hereby are, assessed upon each respectively.

"Third—The money raised by this assessment to be a fund for the purpose of providing employment and food for the deserving poor people of New Orleans."

These and subsequent assessments raised the sum of nearly six hundred thousand dollars.

Nor did I fall to report my dollars.

We have a conviction I issued General Order No. 55, which will explain itself, and have raised nearly the

the auction block, to be used for the same benevolent purposes.

I sent to the Treanury of the United States nearly a half a million sollars. I cared for many thousands of poor slaves who were thrown on the United States for protection and support. I enlisted four regiments of white and colored troops, and bought and fitted up several light oraught steamers to penetrate the bayous and rivers to clear out guerillas. All this took not one cent from the tea-raised money of the logal North.

I received for such administration the high commensuation of my superiors and the plaudits of my countrymen; and I have the facts of history, when the hour comes that calmines nuried against me cannot serve party purposes, as my teen defence. For what I did in New Drieans or elsewhere, as commander of United States troops, I have neither apology, retraction nor explanation to make, save that I wish that I could have done more to serve and save that I wish the terms of the country to the country.

pricans of claswhere, as commander of United States troops, I have neither apology, retraction nor explanation to make, asve that I wish that I could have done more to serve and save my contry.

Looking back at the almost despotic military power with which I was entrusted, and which I exercised, I wonder at my own continence and moderation. Let me assure my detractors as before, if I am ever forced in the same position once more, the "little inger of Rehoboam will be heavier usen the whole hand of Nolomon."

I propose never again to answer to any charges of taking property away from rebels until some authentic complaint shall be made that I did not account to my government for what I took by virtue of its power.

That calumny, to this hour, the spirit of detraction has not yet dared to put forth.

I have been asked, why not call for a committee of investigation of your administration, and thus yourself silence these standers before the country. The answer is two-fold. First, toat ne specifie coarge has ever been made from any respectable source worthy of investigation; and, secondly. I have proved, in my own experience, that the report of a committee of investigation, however full and complete in amoration it may be, is no sufficient defence to the standers that wicked malice can put forth through lying newspapers and otherwise.

In the Porty-first Congress the Military Committee of this House was charged with investigation into the affairs of the National Asylum for Disables before the committee nearly nine montas. After a laborious examination, report was unanimously made by the committee, coppising of political made by the committee of the maine montas. After a laborious examination, report was unanimously made by the committee, coppising of political manifers in the committee of the maine montas. After a laborious examination, report was

"WASHINGTON, D. C., February 24, 1871.

RNERAL:—I have received a letter from S. S.
he solicitor of Mr. Horatio Ames, in which he

"MY DEAR GENERAL:—I have received a letter from a, he Henkle, Leg., the solicitor of Mr. Horstlo Ames, in which he writes me as follows:—
'In withdrawing the cross-bill field by Mr. Horstlo Ames against Mr. B. D. Whitney, relative to Mr. Whitney's demand, on account of alleged services, in obtaining the payment of Mr. Aunes' claim for ordinance turnished the Mayy Department, it is proped has we absold state that we are axisfed that the same as we absold state that we are connected with the Spreament of Mr. Whitney, and that there is no foundation for attrouting to General Butter any motive or and inconsistent with the most perfect provided and integrity.

to be made.

The SPEAKER ruled that such language was out of order.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The member from Massachusetts alluded to my speech as published in the Globe, and I was not irregounting the points of it to show that it was not unparliamentary.

The SPEAKER said be had no doubt that the language of the gontleman from Illinois was unparliamentary, and so ruled without hesisiation.

Mr. Farnsworth was allowed by a vote of the House to proceed in order.

The Syfaker and he entirely agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Parnswoerth remarked that he also agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He went on to speak of the transaction for the sale of a piece of property at Hampton, Va., for a national asylum, the property having been owned by Mr. Butler, but having been transferred by him to his brother-in-law. Mr. Hildreth, to cover appearances. In conclusion he said that, if that transaction and the testimony given by Mr. Butler before the Committee on Military Affairs last session were before any petty jury of the United States, it would convict him (Butler) of embezzlement and perjury. (Laughter and great excitement.) That was all he had to say.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he held in his hand a report of the Military Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closing paragraph of it as an anawer to all that advertised calumns which mich he in the head.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he held in his hand a report of the Mittary Committee made last session on that subject, and he would read the closury paragraph of it as an answer to all that advertised calumny which might be put out against him anywhere.

The paragraph which he read states that the committee was convinced that the funds of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers had been faithfully applied by the Board of Managers, and that the general management of Managers, and that the general management that the committee had gone to the cenclusion that the treasurer are branches of the asylum has been efficient; also that the committee had gone to the cenclusion that the treasurer, having accounted for all the funds of the asylum that ever came into his hands, was to be entirely exonerated from any charge or suspicion of misappropriation, neglect or misconduct in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. BUTLER said, in conclusion, that under that report he branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false as everything that could be branded as false and calumnious everything that could be branded as false as constituted under he (Butler's) lead. They could vindicate their own honor; he had not their honor to charge; their report was a shield to him against the attack; gentlemen should furge of it for themselves, coming as it did under the guiss and false pretense of a personal explanation. There were treely or ritteen guntlemen of the Louse whom he had taken to Fortrean Monroe, and to whom he had salow the property which he had sold to the National Asylum, and every man who ever saw it would admit that in that transaction he had sever in the investigation that he did not sell it; his brother-in-law sold it. (Laughter.) That was one of the Cheatin in the statement. It wa

ewore in the investigation that he did not sell it; his brother. in-law soid it. (Laughter.)

Mr. BULLER.—Oh, pahaw! pahaw! (Laughter.) That was one of the cheats in the statement. It was put into the hands of my brother-in-law as security for money which he lent me.

Mr. Partuer.—I cannot have any controversy with that man, whom I would not believe under oath. (Laughter and hammering from the Speaker's gavel.)

Referring to the witnesses who swore against bim in the investigation, he said that one of them was a runaway marine deserter, whom he had been trying to find to put a bail and chain around his leg, and that another was a fallitimore man, who had once the but had since gone down. If or supposed for the member from Illinois. (Laughter.)

Mr. Parswootht—And the other witnesses were the member from Massachusetta and his brother-in-law. (Renewed laughter and other manifestations of a thorough enjoyment of the scene.)

Mr. Parture remarked in conclusion that he would not the use, he saked, of an investigation and of a report sconerating a man from all blame when such exoneration was made only the foundation of fresh charges and fresh calumined for the Senate.

Mr. Butler.—Oh, no, I had no controversy with him.

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Mr. Butler.—Oh, no, I had no controversy with him.

Mr. Butler.—The Senator denounced the amber from Massachusetts of the Senate as "a damned scoundrel," and I would characterise that as a controversy. (Laughter.) They had a quarrel on the floor of the Senator from Kentucky, and it was airer that that the senator from Kentucky and it was airer that that the senator from Kentucky as it was airer than the there was a subsequent of the senator from Members of the senator would have been worthy of t

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

Proposed Erection of a New Building by the Sisters of Charliy.

Two years and a half ago the Sisters of St. Vincent inaugurated their Home for Aged Women in a small tenement house. Two other similar homes were likewise made ready, the tenement house and the two adjoining lots having been bequeatned to the Sisters by a pious lady. Since the open-ing of these homes over 100 aged women have been cared for. The Sisters now pro-pose to lerect a building more suitable

have been cared for. The Sisters now propose to lerect a building more suitable for the charitable purpose of earing for the destitute aged. At present they have the bequest of \$5,000, from the late Mr. Divine, and this, added to \$8,000 saved from the private contributions for the last two years in aid of the Home, forms the nucleus of the subscription fund in aid of the proposed new building. The Sisters appeal to a generous public for funds to enable them to carry out their charitable intention. Donations and subscriptions in aid of the new building will be received by Sister Bergia, at the Home, 200 West Sixteenth street, and by the following named lacies and gentlemen;—Mrs. Daniel Devlin, No. 12 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. De Birmingham, No. 48 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. Be Birmingham, No. 48 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. Cather, No. 47 Clinton place; Mrs. Brugese, No. 57 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. A. T. Hillier, No. 38 West Twenty-second street; Mrs. Carpenter, No. 50 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. Carpenter, No. 50 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. Carpenter, No. 50 West Nineteenth street; Mrs. Carpenter, No. 84 Clinton place; Mrs. Judge McCunn, No. 224 West Twenty-fourth street; Mrs. Fowler, New York Hotel; Messrs, W. and J. O'Brien, 58 Wall street; James Olwell, 43 West Sixteenth street; Andrew Carrigan, Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street; Jeremiah Devlin, Broadway and Grand street; John Layden, 38 West Twenty-second street, F. A. Havemeyer; T. Maher, Thirty-second street, F. A. Havemeyer; T. Maher, Thirty-second street, F. A. Havemeyer; T. Maher, Thirty-second street, Coal dealer; John Powers, No. 2 East Twenty-ninth street; E. Lieber, 30 Seventh avenue; Dr. Joseph Kerrigan, 166 West Twelfth street.

SPERM OIL BUTTER.

A Prussian Captain in Trouble in Brooklyn-Crucky on Shipboard-Lamp Oli and Crackere as a Steady Diet.

Three of the hands on board the Prussian bark dolph, now lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, tell rather a remarkable story in regard to their treatment on board the vessel at the hands of Captain Louis Paska and the mate, Rudolph Sher-

tain Louis Paska and the mate, Rudolph Sherwood. These men shipped at Havana for this port with fair promises of pay on arrival, good treatment and good provisions. They were, however, treated in the most cruel manner and WHIPPED WITH A ROPR'S END.

The vessel, they said, had very little provisions on board; and if it did they did not get an opportunity to feast even their eyes on them. The mate, Rudolph, was in the habit of whipping them on the siightest provocation, and their voyage was one of great hardship. They were compelled to

EAT SPERM OIL ON THEIR CRACKERS or go without, and this sort of food was anything but pleasant. The men, whose names are Patrick Ryan, Louis Manvill and Paul Edmonds, appeared before Judge Walsh and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the capitaln and mate on charges of assault and battery. When they asked for their pay they said the capitaln battered them over their heads with a board. The capitaln and mate were taken before Justice Walsh and the examination was set down for Monday next.

A Mouth's Work-A Good Record. The regular monthly meeting of the trustees of the Children's Ald Society was held last evening, William A. Booth, President, in the chair; C. L. Brace, Secretary. The reports from the various lodging houses, schools and agents were relodging houses, schools and agents were received, showing the work for the month. Two companies, numbering 229 persons, were sent West (to Missouri and Ohio); 345 persons provided with homes and employment. The daily average attendance at the 20 industrial schools was 2,679. The night-ry average attendance at the lodging houses was 422. At the Newsboys' Lodging House were 165 lodgers each night; 4,937 lodgings and 5,121 meats had been provided during the month and 56 boys had been provided with employment. At the Girls' Lodging House 34 girls were placed in homes and situations; 101 were taught to operate on sewing machines; 2,169 meals and 1,015 lodgings were furnished. The average nightly attendance was 35. The Eleventa 2,109 meals and 1,015 lodgings were furnished. The average nightly attendance was 35. The Eleventh ward Lodging House averaged 37 lodgers nightly; 1,030 lodgings and 1,032 meals were given; a boys were provided with places. The Eighteenth street Lodging House provided 9 boys with homes and employment, furnished 3,040 lodgings and 3,451 meals. The nightly average attendance was 102. At the Rivington street Lodging House 4 boys were placed in homes and the nightly average attendance was 84. During the month 2,532 lodgings and 3,406 meals were furnished.

make arrangements for the reception to be given to Senator Norton upon the adjournment of the Legislature have completed all the arrangements and announced the line of march. Extensive preparations are making to festoon all the principal buildings along the line of march. Aiderman Mitchell, general marshal, announces the line of march will be as follows:—From the foot of Twenty-third street to Eighth avenue, to Jackson square, down Greenwich avenue to sixth avenue and Carmine street, up Bleecker street to Broadway, and down Broadway to Spring street, to the headquarters of the Norton Association, in Hudson street, where they will disband. The steamer Sieepy Hollow and two barges, containing the excursionists and Grafulla's full band, will leave the foot of Christopher street at twelve o'clock to-day and proceed as far as Yonkers, where they will take on board the Senator and his friends. They will land at the foot of West Twenty-third street about eight P. M., when a grand torchlight procession will escort them over the above line of march. Extensive preparations are making to fes-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-The inhabitants in the neighborhood of West Fiftyecond street and North river, who were interested in the abating of the nuisance of the proposed hog ens and hog slaughtering houses, desire to tender their thanks to you, Mr. Editor, for the interest you have manifested in laying the statement of the facts before the public, through the medium of your valuable paper. We are gratified to learn that the honorable Board of Health have discountenanced the granting of said permit or license, thereby showing conclusively that the health of the inhabitants is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished" for. The people in the immediate vicinity of said neighbornood nave been relieved of a terrible anxiety of mind by the prompt and decisive action of the Board of Health in absting this proposed nuisance; for, instead of having our streets recking with fifth from the driving of the hogs through the streets to the slaughter house, and our atmosphere poisoned, we shall be allowed the blessing Heaven has granted us, of breathing pure, wholesome and invigorating air. Again we reiterate, a thousand thanks are due the honorable Board of Health and yourself from more than a thousand neighbors.

INJURED PARTY. efore the public, through the medium of your valu-

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

ARTHER.

ARCHER—EMMONS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, April 20, by the Rev. M. Huttou. Francis E. Archer to Miss Sarah S. Emmons.

BLISS—KOPPER.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Wednesday, April 19, by the Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., of St. Andrew's church, Harlem. Charles Bliss, M. D., to Miss Marrier M. Kopper, Dath of this cit. CHARKES BLISS, M. D., to MISS MARRIET M. KOPPER, both of this city.

OLARK—SAMSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, April 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, T. Frederick Chark to Alice A., only daughter of C. H. Samson,

parents, by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, T. Frederick Clark to Alice A., only daughter of C. H. Samson, Esq. No cards.

Massachusetts papers please copy.

CORY—NEWBURN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, April 10, by the Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, Mr. Nathaniel T. Cory to Miss Many Newburn, both of Brooklyn.

COTES—KNAPP.—On Wednesday, April 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, Byrron S. Coates, son of Lovant B. Cores, M. D., of Batavia, N. Y., to M. Theresa Knapp, daughter of David B. Knapp, of New York city.

Day—Greens.—On Wednesday, April 19, at St. Ann's courch, Eighteenth street, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Lieutenant Murray S. Day, United States Navy, to Ann's daughter of Major General George S. Greene.

DISOSWAY—LINDSAY.—On Thursday, April 20, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, Mills R. Disosway to Lucy L., daughter of the late David Eindsay, of Bergen Point, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland.

EASTMOND—FARNIJAM.—On Wednesday, April 19, at the Classon avenue Prespyterian church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Win. B. Lee, assisted by Rev. J. T. Duryen, D. D., Thropore Eastmond to Emmis E., youngest daughter of Joseph C. and the late Elizabeth M. Farnham, all of Brooklyn. No gards, Holly—Carnley.—In St. Mark's church, on Wednesday, April 19, by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Buryen, D. D., Thropore Eastmond to Emmis E., youngest daughter of Joseph C. and the late Elizabeth M. Farnham, all of Brooklyn. No gards, Holly—Carnley.—In St. Mark's church, on Wednesday, April 19, by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Duryen, D. Dr. Thropore Eastmond to Emmis E., by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, assisted by the Rev. J. T. Duryen, D. Dr. Thropore Eastmond to Emmis E., by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rylance,

to Emma, daughter of the late Robert Carnley, all of New York. No cards. ton Coster.

RANGABE—VON GEROLT.—On Wednesday, April 19, at the Greek chapel, by the Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, Cleon Rizo Rangabe, Chargé d'Affairs of his Majesty the King of Greece, to Dorothea von Gerolt, eldest daughter of his Ezcellency Baron von Gerolt, Minister of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

-On Wednesday morning, April 19, Mrs. ALDAMA.—On Wednesday morning, April 19, Mrs.
M. De AlDAMA.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 43.
West Forty-seventh street, this (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock.
BARGOOK.—On Thursday, April 20, Marrha C., widow of John Cortlandt Babcock and daughter of the left alph Crush.

widow of John Corlinate Babecck and daughter of the late John Cruger.

The tuneral will take place from Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

BLAKESLEE—in this city, on Wednesday, April 19, Lydia, wife of Riley Blakeslee, in the 74th year of her age.

I.ydia, whe of Riley Blakeslee, in the 74th year of her age.
The remains will be taken to New Haven by the eight A. M. Irain on Saturday, and the funeral will take place at one o'clock on the same day, from her late residence, corner of Howe and George streets.
BURNETT.—On Thursday morning, April 20. ELIZABURNETT.—Thursday morning, April 20. ELIZABURNETT.—On Thursday morning, April 20. ELIZABURNET, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Merkiee, 376 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

April 19, Tillie P. Anderton, wife of James B. Carpenter.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the Presbyterian enarch, in Jamaica, without further notice.

Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, on Fourta Month, 20th, OHABLOTTE U., wife of Charies M. Carpenter, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' meeting house, schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, on Seventh Day, 22d inst., at twelve o'clock.

Cairnes.—On Wednesday, April 19, Jane Cairnes, daughter of Robert and Margaret Cairnes, aged 17 years and 25 days. rears and 25 days.

Funeral will take place from St. Chrisosytum's chapel, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-ninth street, at one o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—On Thursday, April 20, of consumption, Jacob B., son of Charlotte and the late William H. Crawford, aged 19 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 162 Division avenue, Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

o'clock.

Crowr.—On Wednesday, April 19, ELLEN E.
CROWE, wite of Patrick Crowe, and daughter of the
late John Hackett, aged 37 years.

The triends of the family are invited to attend the
funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from
her late residence, Eighty-seventh street, between
Fourn and Fifth avenues.

CUMMING.—On Sunday, April 2, GEORGE, son of
Edward and Mary E. Gumming, in the 6th year of
his age.

reland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 424 East Eleventh street, this (Friday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock, to St. Bridge's church, corner of avenue B and Eighth street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence, at half-past twelve o'clock, to Caivary Cemetery for interment.

GAFFNEY.—On Thursday, April 20, Ross A. GAFFNEY, beloved daughter of Gerald Gaffney, aged 10 years.

The funeral will take place from the Academy of St. Vincent de Paul, West Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

o'clock.
Housten.—On Thursday morning, April 29, at half-past twelve o'clock, Nanny, wife of Isaac Höchster, after a severe liness of four months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her lateresidence, 49 St. Mark's place, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock. residence, 49 St. Mark's place, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

The members of the Ladies' Biken Cholim Society are requested to attend the funeral of their late member, Mrs. Nancy Höchster, from 49 St. Mark's place, Friday, April 21, at eleven A. M. By order. Mrs. D. LEVISON, President. Hickey.—At Newark. N. J., on Thursday, April 20, Mary E. Therresa Hickey, only child of the late Thomas M. Hickey, aged 3 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

days,

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Margaret Hickey, No. 669 Broad street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Interment in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepuicare.

Hushes.—On Thursday, April 20, at his late residence, 268 Union avenue, corner of Wythe street, Williamsburg, Michael. Hushes, native of Cross Keys, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mary's church, corner Remsen and Leonard streets, Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, where there will be a solemn high mass offered up for him.

JOY.—Agnes Joy, in the 75th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the Juneral, from her late residence, 115 Kent Street, Brooklyn, E. D., thig (Friday), afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Keller.—On Thursday, April 20, after a lingering illness, Margaret Keller.

The funeral will take place from St. Michael's church, West Thirly-second street, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Kenny,—On Thursday, April 20, John, youngest son of James and Ann Kenny, aged 2 years and 3 months.

KENNY,—Ou Thursday, April 20, John, youngest son of James and Ann Kenny, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 278 Mulberry street, this (Priday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KIERNAN.—On Wednesday night, April 19, Magged 2 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are lavited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 939 Second avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LLOYD.—At Maspeth, L. I., on Wednesday, April 19, WILLIE ANGUS, eldest son of Angus M. Lloyd, aged 4 years, 10 months and 12 days.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 29, WILLIE ANGUS, eldest son of Angus M. Lloyd, aged 4 years, 10 months and 12 days.

MARSH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 29, 50 M. R. Marsh, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, 432 Marcy avenue, near Willoughby, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

MATTHEWS.—At Greenpoint, on Tuesday, April 18, Mrs. E. M. MATTHEWS.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday), from No. 42 West street, Greenpoint.

MILLER.—On Thursday afternoon, April 20, William, Miller, in the 33d year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 66 West Thirty-eights street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one colock. The burnal to take place from the residence of his father, J. G. Miller, at Carmel, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MOGRELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 19, Connella, dauguter of Daniel and Cornelia J. Morrell, aged 1 month.

McQUILLEN.—On Wednesday, April 19, ELLEN McQUILLEN.—On Thesday evening, April 19, ELLEN McQUILLEN.—On Thesday evening, April 18, at ten o'clock P. M., after a short but severe illness, Peter, the beloved son of Peter and Meta Rettig, aged 12 years, 6 months and 12 days.

The li

noon.
Sammis.—On Wednesday, April 29, Prillip M. Sammis, aged 20 years, 8 months and 9 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 300 East Filly-seventh street, this (Friday) morning, at eight o'clock. The remains will be taken to Piermont, Rockiand county.
SIMS.—After a severe illness, Joseph Sims, in his 5th year.

Rockland country of the state o

Cumberland (England) pagers please copy.
Starford.—On Wednesday, April 19, Jank Eliza, the beloved wife of Waiter Stafford, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her father, John Carroll, are invited to the funeral, from her late residence, 768 Eleventh avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, this (Friday) morning, as half-past nine o'clock; thence to the church of St. Paul, Fifty-minth street and Ninth avenue, where a high mass of requiem will be celebrated.

Stewart.—On Wednesday, April 19, the Rov. (Eligible W. Stewart, aged 37 years.

The ciergy and friends of the family are invited to attend the service of burial, at Zion's church, Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

A. P. A.—Members of the Waldense Lodge, No. 9, are requested to attend the funeral of our late Frother, Rev. George W. Stewart, from his late residence, 336 West Fortieth strees. By order

Thorne.—At College Point, L. I., on Thursday. April 29, Mary M., daughter of Alexander L. and Famile E. Thorne, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's church, Flushing, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Trains leave Huntor's Point at twelve M.

Wens.—On Tuesday, April 18, after a short lineas, Aggis E., wife of Edward D. Webb, and daughter of James More, aged 23 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The reintives and friends of the family are respectably invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 Perry street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Yellowiese.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, April 29, at his residence, No. 181 Congress street, Brookiyn, Roseker Ykllowiese.

Noticy of fungral lightsafter.